Population -1928

General.

PREPARE TO TAKE CENSUS

It Is Believed That Negro Population Growth Heavy

FIGURES WATCHED

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24—Authorities here are beginning now to plan for the taking of the next decennial census. The enumeration will cover population, agriculture, manufacturing, distribution, mining, irrigation and drainage. Work for this census will begin partially in November, 1929, due to a provision in the last Senate bill which calls for the taking of the figures on agriculture in the fall, a more convenient time than May, the time formerly used.

Negro leaders are interested in observing the conduct of the 1930 census. The feeling is widespread that the 1920 census, administered under the direction of the present senator from Georgia, Walter F. George, was incompetently taken.

Many Negroes have reported that census enumerators did not call at their homes during 1920. In 1910 numerous colored enumerators were employed, after passing a nominal examination. It is hoped, leaders say, that under a Republican administration, a similar condition may exist.

It is important these leaders point out, that the Negro be given proper credit for actual population, improvement in death rate, wealth, and his business institutions

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Page 1

Population - 1928

Georgia.

Official records show that the number of negroes in the chanigangs of Georgia is decreasing and the number of whites is increasing. Every one is glad to see the moral standard of the negro raised, but deplores the let-down in the morals of white folks.

Population-1928

Illinois.

Dawson, Ga., News
Tuesday, June 26, 1928

Big Negro Population in North.

From the Sylvester Local.

The "Negro Problem," if it ever was a problem at all, is fast shifting from the south to the northern cities. Chicago is soon to send a negro to represent one of its districts in congress. There as elsewhere in the northern industrial centers the negroes are making themselves felt in politics. New York has today 259,800 negroes, or more than the entire population of Atlanta. Baltimore has 109,000, or nine thousand more than New Orleans. Chicago and Philadelphia also have larger negro populations than any southern city. There is no longer a negro problem in the south. The negroes who remained here in the main are the better class who have never been a problem but instead are an asset. The northern cities have inherited most of the bad element, and now they have the problem to settle themselves.

Population-1928.

Michigan

DETROIT, MICH.

Saturday Night

FEB 11 1928

Detroit's Negro Population.

To the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE invasion of restricted and exclusive districts by Negroes of Detroit was the subject of a piquant editorial which appeared in the SATURDAY NIGHT during the fall of 1925. The writer, then a resident of Detroit, challenged the fairness of the policy adopted by embittered citizens, who resented this incursion, and deprecated the apparent approval of that policy as reflected by the editorial. It was his opinion that the readjustment of Detroit citizens was rendered more difficult thereby.

The suspicion was prevalent that your paper was an instrument of social ill-will positively directed against Negroes. This impression is now dissipated by the articles from the pen of Mr. Weitschat analyzing the social and economic factors underlying the problem of the Negro's readjustment since the migration. The treatment is scientific. It is neither a brief for the Negro nor an argument against. The students of social conditions will therefore have the facts before them without prejudice.

I am happy to commend, as I was quick to resent, the attitude displayed.

Sincerely yours,
H. LAURENCE MCNEIL.
First Baptist Church, Toronto.

Gin vs. Murder.

Mississippi.

Population – 1928.

CHRONICLE

Press Publishing Co.
JAN 27 1928

Mississipi's negro population, according to the 1920 census, constituted 52.2 per cent of the whole; California's negro problem was 1.1 per cent. Mississippi has a negro problem. If the Box Bill is passed by Congress the only continental source of casual farm labor to take the place of the barred Mexican laborers is Mississipi and other southern states—negro labor.

Population—1928.

New York.

N. Y. WORLD

APR 23 1928

THE NEGRO IN NEW YORK

It is often said that in New York there are more Irish than in Dublin and more Italians than in Rome. If the terms Irish and Italian apply to native stocks this statement is true. And now it appears that New York also contains more Negroes than either New Orleans or Baltimore—in fact, considerably more than both these cities together.

The New York Urban League estimates the total colored population of the five boroughs at 259,800. For New Orleans it is approximately 100,000 and for Baltimore 109,000. Twenty years ago less than 2 per cent. of the population of New York was Negro; to-day the proportion is 4 per cent.

The influx of Negroes into the industrial centres of the North was greatly stimulated by the war and by the subsequent restrictions on European immigration, which created something like a vacuum in the labor market. As in the case of immigration from abroad, the colored folk first to move cityward have become a beckoning influence to the relatives and neighbors they left behind. The present tendency in this migration we may expect to continue so long as such wide discrepancies prevail between wages and social conditions in Northern cities and the rural South.

Yet, while the Negro laborer who migrates to New York may have improved his condition he still suffers numerous handicaps. His industrial opportunities are restricted and his wages are sometimes lower than those paid to whites for doing the same grade of work. The Urban League declares that his plight "is still one of the tragedies of our social and economic system." There is need of co-operation on the part of the leaders of both races to see that he gets a better opportunity.

Negroes' Growth 4 Times Whites Up In New York

Report Shows Large Numbers Increasing at Tremendous Rate in Largest City

NEW YORK, Dec. 12. — The Negro population of New York City has grown four times as rapidly as that of the city's white population during the past decade, according to a survey of the residents in the area within fifty miles of Manhattan to be published next week by the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs. This growth has meant more slums in Harlem, which, the survey finds, now rival in congestion the worst districts of the lower east side.

The investigators have found that the decline in immigration because of the quota laws has not affected the average annual increase of the city's population now coming to the city is made up of Negroes, it is reported. This phase of the urban movement has been accentuated since the war.

"The growth in colored population is greatest in Manhattan," the report says, "where the number of Negroes approximately tripled in the twenty-year period ending in 1920. The Negro percentage of the total population of Manhattan was only 2 in 1900 and 4.8 in 1920. Greater percentages existed in 1920 in the suburban cities of New Jersey—Montclair, 12 per cent and Orange, 10.9 per cent—but the rate of increase has been relatively less. The total Negro population of New York Urban League to be in excess of 250,000 of which 170,000 are in Harlem."

Columbia S. C. State
Wednesday, December 12, 1928

Negroes Flocking to New York.

The flocking of Negroes to New York, regarded only as a curious phenomenon a few years ago, has now become something that many observers begin to look upon as a problem. New York will soon become the black capital or metropolis of America, and the largest "Negro city" of the world.

The facts are fairly startling. Thus the New York Times, almost as conservative as a midland English paper, admits that the increase in Negro population has been four times as great as that in the whites. "This growth," it says, "has meant more slums in Harlem."

The alarm is caused by the publication of a report by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs. We quote a particularly pertinent paragraph:

"The growth in Negro population is greatest in Manhattan, where the number of Negroes approximately tripled in the twenty-year period ending in 1920. The Negro percentage of the total population of Manhattan was only 2 in 1900 and 4.8 in 1920. Greater percentages existed in 1920 in the suburban cities of New Jersey—Montclair, 12 per cent. and Orange, 10.9 per cent.—but the rate of increase has been relatively less. The total Negro population of New York City early in 1928 is estimated by the New York Urban League to be in excess of 250,000, of which 170,000 are in Harlem."

What is the lure that New York and other big cities possess for the black folk? It can hardly be that these have been affected as profoundly as the whites in the rural sections by what is known as the urban movement, although this has doubtless had its influence in swelling the dark currents that sweep northward and westward. It seems most probable that the continuous talk of Northern politicians and propagandists about the better treatment of blacks by the people of the North and West has attracted thousands of the Negroes thither, as well as reports seeping through from the first pioneers as to higher wages and a more glamorous show of life.

Whatever the lures and snares, the Negroes are going North and West in increasing numbers, although many are returning, sadder and wiser.

The effects, in society and politics, will soon be surprising to many in the regions into which the Negroes, race-conscious and conscious of their political and social rights before the law, are now pouring by the ten thousands.

Population - 1928

North Carolina.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C

Sentinel

DEC 11 1928

SURVEY NEGRO POPULATION

Vocational Department of Schools Completes Classifying Negro Workers.

As the result of a carefuly planned and executed survey of the colored population of Winston-Salem, made by the vocational education department of the city schools, it was learned that approximately 33 per cent. of the men, or 3,433, work in the tobacco industries, and 4,944 women also work in the tobacco industries.

The tabulation of women shows the following employment figures: Laundry and wash women 957; cooks, 546; domestic, 1,339; home, 1,236; nurses, 226; sewing, 216; hairdressers, 154; teachers, 185, and others are employed as bakers, boarding house keepers, cafe help, hand work, pressing, janitors, stenographers, mill workers, elevator operator and others.

The tabulation of men shows: railroad employees, 514; janitors, 453; truck drivers, 306; bricklayers, 306; carpenters, 306; mechanics, 235; store, 226; yard work, 205; chauffeurs, 205; cooks, 185;; cleaning and pressing, 205; plasterers, 133; wood yard, 123; concrete construction, 123; barbers, 123; painters, 102; lumber yards, 102; farmers, 205; preachers, 102; laborers, 928.

The above tabulation represents 82 per cent. of the total. The remaining 18 per cent. is made up from a large number of occupations in which a very few are employed in any one. Those mentioned are: Banker, baggage man, baker, brick yard, blacksmith, butler, butcher, bus drivers, cafe, coal yards, dairy, dentist doctor, furniture, filling station gas plant hotel, ice man, lather, lawyer, mill, miner, musician, movie operator, plumber, teacher, quarry, real estate, race horses, reporter, salesman, shoe shop, shine boys, stone mason, sailor, tailor, teamster, tanner, undertaker, water works, waiter, and others.

Population - 1928

Tennessee

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JUL 25 1928

SLOAN DISCUSSES NEGRO POPULATION

Cites Movement of White People to Suburbs in Annexation Talk.

Negroes will be members of the city council of Nashville within ten years if the limits of the city are not extended to keep pace with its normal growth, according to Warren B. Sloan, candidate for representative from Davidson county, who spoke at the luncheon of the Nashville Real Estate Board in the Chamber of Commerce building today.

Negroes are flocking toward the center of the city and the white population is going out into the suburbs, so that soon the corporate limits will contain a majority of colored residents, he said.

Annexation, he said, is the paramount issue of the present campaign in Davidson county. In twenty years, he pointed out, Nashville has not officially grown a foot except for the small twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth wards taken in four years ago. In stating his position on annexation, he said that he was in favor of taking in Richland and Eastland, which are under consideration by the city government now, but that he was opposed to including other sections, Belle Meade, Maplewood, Inglewood and Flat Rock, until the city wants them and can give them reasonable improvements within a reasonable time.

Mr. Sloan spoke mainly of the Richland section, near which he lives and with which he is well acquainted. The installation of sewers in this section would not be a great expense to the city, he pointed out, because of the sewers now built and the natural lay of the land. Richland, he said, is naturally h part of the city and ought to enter the limits. He declaired that he was in favor of an amendment to the Nichols bill which proposes to take this section in, which will straighten out the line of this amount of extra territory.

"City water," he said, "makes the city. If we can give Flat Rock city water, let them come in if they desire it," he stated. Otherwise, he stated, he was opposed to adding this section.

In answer to a number of politicians who, he said, had told him to "go easy," he declared, "I am not going easy; I am going the way I think is right. Pussyfooting and evading the question," he said, were not his policy. "I am first of all for annexation just as far as it is sound and reasonable to do," he declared.

The real estate board, before Mr. Sloan's talk, heard the report of R. W. Bratton on the decisions of the map committee concerning the subject of annexation and expressed its approval of the mayor's position in favor of the Nichols bill. The board also voted to support the annexation of as much as possible of the surrounding populated districts with companion bond bills making possible full improvements installing sewers, water, fire and police protection.